

THE  
FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION

FOR  
*Improving the Condition of the Poor,*  
FOR THE YEAR 1887.

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*Organized, 1843—Incorporated, 1848.*

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“ The quality of mercy is not strained;  
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven  
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;  
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

NEW YORK :  
OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATION, 79 FOURTH AVENUE,  
BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH STREETS.  
1887.

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FORTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE  
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION  
FOR  
Improving the Condition of the Poor.

*Held at 79 Fourth Avenue, New York,*

OCTOBER 10TH, 1887.

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THE Annual Meeting of the Association was called to order by Mr. JAMES GALLATIN, upon whose motion Mr. JOHN PATON was called to the Chair, and Dr. HENRY E. CRAMPTON was appointed Secretary.

The Annual Report of the Association was submitted by the General Agent, Mr. BOWNE, who also laid before the Meeting the Annual Report of the Treasurer, Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, and the Annual Report of Mr. JOHN PATON, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

On motion, the several reports were referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Mr. JOHN PATON and Mr. JOHN BOWNE, for revision and approval.

Mr. L. R. PURDY having been appointed by the Chairman to act as Teller for the election of the new Board of Mana-

gers, reported at the closing of the polls the following members had been elected to serve for the ensuing year :

GEORGE CALDER,	JAMES A. SCRYSER,
GEORGE C. CLARK,	W. A. W. STEWART,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, M. D.	JOSIAH STRONG, D. D.
R. FULTON CUTTING,	GEN'L WAGER SWAYNE,
FREDERIC GALLATIN,	GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D.
JAMES GALLATIN,	T. FRANKLIN SMITH, M. D.
W. R. HUNTINGTON, D. D.,	ADAM W. SPIES,
E. H. JAMES, M. D.	RUTHERFURD STUYVESANT,
WILLIAM JONES,	WALTER L. SUYDAM,
ROBT. B. MINTURN,	JONATHAN THORNE,
JOHN PATON,	A. F. Warburton,
HOWARD POTTER,	EDWARD WINSLOW.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

HENRY E. CRAMPTON,

*Secretary.*

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## IN MEMORIAM.

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AT the Board Meeting, held October 10th, 1887, the following minute was ordered :

**Whereas**, The Board of Managers of the NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, have learned with deep regret of the death of their fellow member

### **MR. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,**

who died on the 14th of September last ; and,

**Whereas**, Mr. KENNEDY has been a member of this Association since the year 1857, and one of its Vice-Presidents since 1874 ;

**Therefore, Resolved**, That the Board does hereby express its grateful appreciation of the confidence and good will manifested by Mr. KENNEDY, by his thirty years' connection with the Association, and also by his constant and generous gifts to its Treasury.

**Resolved**, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be spread upon the minutes.

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## OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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### President.

JOHN PATON.

### Vice-Presidents.

HOWARD POTTER,	JAMES GALLATIN,
ADAM W. SPIES,	W. R. HUNTINGTON, D. D.,
R. FULTON CUTTING.	

### Treasurer.

ROBERT B. MINTURN.

### Recording Secretary.

HENRY E. CRAMPTON, M. D.

### Counsel to the Board.

JOHN L. CADWALADER.

### General Agent.

JOHN BOWNE.

Elected at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held  
October 17, 1887.

## REPORT.

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THE accompanying statistical tables will show the work of the Association during the past year. The year has been uneventful though not without interest and success.

The usual difficulties which seem to be inseparable in the conduct of the work have not been found to be insurmountable.

The operations may be summed up as showing a diminished outlay of money with greater attention to the details of distribution. While the results obtained vary every year they were more satisfactory during the past year than for many previous seasons.

### FRESH AIR AND SEASIDE EXCURSIONS.

This branch of the Association work, begun in 1883, was carried on during the summer with happy results, as will be seen by the report of Mrs. Fullerton, who had in charge the conduct of the work. The benefit derived by the excursionists was very marked. Mothers and sickly children who seemed to have hardly sufficient strength to reach the station before starting, came back invigorated, with elastic step and healthy appearance.



## SEWING DEPARTMENT.

This department was opened October 26th, and closed December 29, 1886.

The amount paid for materials was . . . \$165.18

The amount paid for making garments was . . . 196.53

The amount paid for salaries . . . . . 89.14

Total outlay . . . . . \$450.85

The number of garments made was 541.

The number of garments sold was 142.

The number of persons aided through the Sewing room was 121, and had these been aided in the usual manner the outlay for each would have averaged, it is very safe to say, \$2.50 per head, or a total of \$302.50, so that in an economic view the Sewing room experiment must be considered as having been successful. That the Sewing room can be made a valuable adjunct in the conduct of the work of relief there is no longer any doubt, and the work will be resumed in November.

## WOOD YARD.

The total number of Wood Yard tickets received from November 1st, 1886, to April 1st, 1887, was . . . 264

Total number issued to applicants . . . . . 168

Of which were reported favorably . . . . . 44

Unfavorably . . . . . 12

No report received . . . . . 112

The number of tickets remaining on hand . . . 96

264

The conduct of the wood yard during the past winter has been unexceptionable.

Very many of our applicants, of those not reported, seemed desirous of securing the tickets for the object of gaining sufficient money for a "spree" and nothing beyond. Others refused to present their tickets from a constitutional aversion to labor. How the proportion runs we are not able to state.



One conclusion may safely be given, namely: That intemperance is charged with an undue proportion of the sufferings of the poor. Laziness, pure and simple, must bear a larger share of the evils of life than we are willing to lay at its feet. Whether idleness is the result of intemperance, or whether intemperance is a prolific cause of laziness is, perhaps, an open question.

That idleness does not always result in intemperance must be admitted, for the reason that so many exist with all the virtues of sobriety, but evincing no disposition for manly labor.

#### SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Sanitary Agent will show the progress of the work of this department. The inspection of tenement houses still receives the earnest attention of the Association.

There can be no surer way for improving the condition of the poor than by improving the condition of their homes. That the present condition of a majority of these homes is deplorable cannot be denied. Indeed, it is not in the power of words to depict fully the state of these so-called homes as they are now found in such numbers of tenements of our city. And when it is considered that statisticians estimate that before thirty years shall pass by the population of the city of New York will number four million souls, the question of the condition of the masses, who will obviously reach their maturity under influences pernicious in every sense, becomes simply appalling. A street education for the youth is the only alternative. Said a mother a short time since, who had known the luxury of a large and well-appointed home, "What am I to do with my boys? To keep them in the small room I am compelled to occupy would be not only dangerous to their health, but really cruel. There must be an outlet somewhere for their natural flow of spirits, and from necessity I have to let them take the chances and the dangers of the street."

It is a constant subject of inquiry why there are so many deserted wives in our city; why so many men, when trouble

overtakes them, run away from their homes, leaving the burden of toil and sorrow to fall upon the wife and mother ; why it is that so many men get drunk, neglect their wives and children, making their homes wretched and miserable, when those homes should be as they are intended to be, spots of earthly paradise ? The answer will be found in the disposition to separate families, young children being sent to the West, a sick child or sick father to the hospital, all resulting from the overcrowded dwellings of the masses and from the street influences so destructive to the tender associations of the home. Persons so reared are ill-fitted to assume the responsibilities of married life, and when such duties come, know little of what is required of them. A poor home is better than no home, and poor nursing at home is more to be desired for the individual and the community than the most skilful nursing in the hospital.

These truths, which may appear somewhat trite, are made more and more clear from the result of every tenement house inspection, and the promulgation of them by the Association must in due time produce the result now so earnestly desired by every lover of his kind. The annual reports of the Association from its organization have dwelt upon the necessity of tenement house reform. But the report of the year 1879 may be said to mark an epoch in the Association's history. That report produced a marked sensation, and was noticed, not only by the press generally, but also from the pulpit, and the good effects arising from it are still visible. If it should be asked, where is the remedy for all this, it is sufficient to keep constantly before the public view the existence of the evil.

That improvement will come, is certain. Our only fear is that reform may come in a burst of public indignation destructive to property and to good morals. To guard against such a calamity is worthy the thought and study of the Association, and the right exercise of all its influence with the public.

Largely owing to the enlightened efforts of friends of sanitary reform in this city, New York now enjoys a most

comprehensive sanitary code, administered by the efficient Board of Health of the metropolis, under its able president, James C. Bayles.

For many years the efforts of this society have been devoted to sanitary questions, and we may fairly claim credit for the formation of public opinion and the promotion of the legislation under which the Health Department now carries on its extended and invaluable operations. At one time this work was entrusted to the Police Department of the city, but its action was necessarily spasmodic and often unscientific. The present Board of Health is a most complete and admirably organized department of the city government, has ample funds at its disposal, and commands the services of some of the ablest experts in all its varied and extended operations.

Among the more recent acts of the Legislature granting to the Health Department its extended powers, may be enumerated the following :

*First : The Tenement House Acts of 1867, amended in 1879 and 1880.*

Under these acts tenement and lodging houses in the cities of New York and Brooklyn are placed under the close supervision of the Board of Health, and are being constantly and systematically inspected by its officers. The sewerage and plumbing, the water supply, the distances between buildings in front and rear, as well as all other circumstances affecting the health of the occupants are clearly and fully defined by law. Any infraction of the acts can be remedied by summary process, and the President of the Board can even resort to the extreme course of directing the premises to be completely vacated, a remedy which never fails to produce immediate results.

The New York building laws have been recently consolidated under the laws of 1882 and 1887, and are now printed in concise form, thus obviating the necessity for reference to any other publications or to former legislative acts.

The Board of Health has full power to prevent overcrowding, to enforce cleanliness, to order the removal of

filth, dirt, etc., to take steps against infectious or contagious diseases, and to afford gratuitous vaccination. It can prevent the sale and use of unhealthy food and drink, ensure the supply of pure water, and stimulate the action of the Street Department in cleaning the streets and removing nuisances.

*Second :* Under the Act of 1881 the Health Department exercises very full powers over the sewerage, plumbing and drainage of the city, and plumbers can only carry on their useful and necessary business after they have appeared in person at the Health Department for the purpose of registration and submission to the control there exercised.

It will thus be seen how ample are the powers of the Health Department under the recent laws, and as the President of the Board and its able attorney, Mr. William P. Prentice, have kindly offered every facility in their power, the maintenance of a sanitary agent by us, with his staff of assistants, would only be duplicating the work now so efficiently done at 301 Mott street.

All complaints emanating from this Association receive the immediate and careful attention of the Health Department, and we are at once notified what action it has been found necessary to take. Beyond bringing the infringements of the Sanitary Code under the notice of the Department, which will be done regularly and systematically in the future, it would thus be unwise for us to go. Our visitors in every part of this great city, are brought closely into contact with the poor in their homes, and they necessarily are among the first who see when the laws of health have been infringed. We are, therefore, constantly in the receipt of information and of complaints, and our province should now be to submit this information, in proper form, to the Health Department, and leave it to apply the remedies which are all within its control.

The following simple rules have been adopted for the guidance of our officers and visitors, and they will be modified from time to time, as occasion may arise :

*First :* The officers and visitors are required to make themselves acquainted with the provisions of the Sanitary Code, which are simple and easily understood even by unscientific readers.

*Second :* Whenever infringements of the Sanitary Code come under their notice they will at once report the same to the general agent of the Association, supplying him with facts necessary for the complaint to the Health Department, upon the forms provided for that purpose.

*Third :* Care will be taken to avoid giving any unnecessary trouble to the Health Department through frivolous and unnecessary complaints, and the visitors will exercise judgment and common sense in dealing with all cases brought under their attention.

*Fourth :* For the present their chief attention can be given to the following :

*a.* Overcrowding and unhealthy sanitary condition of tenement houses and dwellings, their defective sewerage or plumbing.

*b.* The condition of the streets, the removal of filth, dirt or offensive substances.

*c.* Sanitary condition of work shops, cigar factories and other places where labor is carried on under defective sanitary conditions.

*d.* Cases of contagious or infectious disease not known to the Health Department, and also the enforcement of the provisions in the Code that all persons shall be promptly and effectively vaccinated.

*e.* The sale or use of unhealthy food or drink.

*f.* The supply of pure water.

All cases of infringement of the Sanitary Code will be immediately entered in the Complaint Book of the Association, where they appear to call for action on the part of the Health Department, and the action or decision of the Department in each case will be noted in the same Book as soon as advised.



Although the design of this Association and its modes of operation have been fully and frequently presented in previous reports, the following summary statement of its objects and principles are subjoined for the information of new members and visitors :

The design of this Association is the elevation of the moral and physical condition of the indigent ; and so far as is compatible with this, the relief of their necessities.

All subscribers and members are entitled to a package of orders, which will enable them to refer applicants to the Association for relief.

The following instructions will be found upon each package :

#### TO MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

By posting these cards you will secure prompt relief for applicants referred, and reports on them. Do not give the cards to applicants for delivery, except in cases which are urgent, and then please drop a postal or line by post to the Association advising your having done so.

A very large number of applicants receiving orders for visitation do not present them, and falsely report that the Association refuses to do anything for their relief.

#### THE OBJECTS OF THIS ASSOCIATION

Are the promotion of whatever tends to the permanent improvement of the condition of the poor ; it endeavors—

1st. To reduce vagrancy and pauperism, and to ascertain their true cause.

2d. To prevent indiscriminate and duplicate almsgiving.

3d. To secure the community from imposture.

4th. To see that all deserving cases of destitution are promptly relieved.

5th. To make employment the basis of relief.

6th. To elevate the home life, health and habits of the poor.

Assistance is thus rendered not only with great caution, but also with secrecy and delicacy, for it is unknown to any except the visitor and grocer. No degradation, consequently, follows such relief, nor is it the means of undermining one right principle, or of enfeebling one well-directed impulse.

The following is an abstract of the fundamental rules by which the Association is governed:

1. To regard each applicant for relief as entitled to charity, until a careful examination proves the contrary.
2. To give relief only after a personal investigation of each case and inquiry upon the spot.
3. To give necessary articles, and only what is immediately necessary.
4. To give what is least susceptible of abuse.
5. To give only in small quantities in proportion to immediate need; and less than might be procured by labor, except in cases of sickness.
6. To give assistance at the right moment: not to prolong it beyond the duration of the necessity which calls for it; but to extend, restrict and modify relief as may be found necessary.
7. To require of each beneficiary abstinence from intoxicating liquors as a beverage; of such as have young children of proper age, that they be kept at school, unless prevented by unavoidable circumstances; and to apprentice those of suitable years to some trade, or send them to service. The design of all this being to make the poor a party to their own improvement and elevation, the wilful violation or disregard of these rules debars them from further relief.
8. To give no relief to recent immigrants having claims on the Commissioners of Emigration, except in urgent cases, after which the responsibility of this Association towards them shall cease.
9. To give no aid to persons who, from infirmity, imbecility, old age, or any other cause, are likely to continue unable to earn their own support, and consequently to be



permanently dependent, except in extreme cases for two or three days.

10. To discontinue relieving all who manifest a purpose to depend on alms rather than their own exertions for support, and whose further maintenance would be incompatible with their good and the objects of the Association.

As it would here be impracticable to give a detailed exposition of the foregoing rules, members and others are referred, for this purpose, to the Visitor's Manual, and other published documents and reports.

Most of the rules will, doubtless, commend themselves at once to approval. As respects others, the propriety of which may appear less obvious, the following brief explanations are offered.

In the 8th Rule, recent immigrants are not considered proper subjects of relief, because the Commissioners of Emigration are obligated by law to care for such persons, if needy, for five years after their arrival, and are provided with means for this purpose. Consequently, every dollar expended on such cases by the Association would be an improper appropriation of so much of its funds, intrusted to it for other objects.

In the 9th Rule, the permanently dependent are not regarded as proper subjects, because if these should continue to be relieved, the entire funds of the Association would soon be exhausted in the support of a permanent list ; and its primary objects—the elevation of the moral and physical condition of the poor—be defeated. Such persons should become an indoor public charge, which is far preferable to reliance on incidental relief.

The 10th Rule refers to those who have become pauperized in spirit by long continued vagrancy or gratuitous relief, or so debased by other causes that there is no hope of inciting them to self-support, and to aid whom would encourage vice and indolence, and foster a great social evil.

Two or three important results involved in the observance of the foregoing rules deserve notice. First, by refusing aid

to the persons described, none are necessarily left to suffer. Even those who obstinately persist in their vicious courses, and cannot be relieved by this charity without injury to them and the community, still have a resource in the legal relief to which they are referred, so that all are cared for. Second, the Association does not supersede existing charities, but so far as is practicable, makes them available to those for whom they are designed. Third, that it is governed by such humane and economical considerations as have most important moral and social bearings on the individuals concerned and the public.

Visitors should study these rules so as to qualify themselves for the intelligent and judicious discharge of their highly important and responsible duties.

The attention of members is also called to the said rules, and their co-operation with the Visitors most earnestly solicited. Without this the great and difficult work in which the Association is engaged cannot be effectually accomplished.

Applications are not unfrequently made at unseasonable times and hours by professedly homeless, needy persons for immediate relief, or for the means of procuring lodging for the night ; and those applied to are often at a loss how to dispose of such cases. Generally such persons are impostors, and artfully urge their appeal under circumstances which preclude investigation and most likely to induce relief. If unknown, they should not be aided, but sent to one of the nearest station houses, which are always open for their reception.

## POLICE PRECINCTS.

The following is a list of the station houses in the different parts of the city :

- First Precinct.—Old Slip, corner of Front street.
- Second Precinct.—1, 3, 5 and 7 Church street, corner Liberty.
- Third Precinct.—Basement of City Hall.
- Fourth Precinct.—9 Oak street.
- Fifth Precinct.—19 Leonard street.
- Sixth Precinct.—19 Elizabeth street.
- Seventh Precinct.—247 Madison street.
- Eighth Precinct.—128 Prince street.
- Ninth Precinct.—94 Charles street.
- Tenth Precinct.—205 Mulberry street.
- Eleventh Precinct.—105 Eldridge street.
- Twelfth Precinct.—178 Delancey street.
- Thirteenth Precinct.—Union Market.
- Fourteenth Precinct.—Corner First avenue and Fifth street.
- Fifteenth Precinct.—221 Mercer street.
- Sixteenth Precinct.—230 West 20th street,
- Seventeenth Precinct.—34 East 29th street.
- Eighteenth Precinct.—327 East 22d street.
- Nineteenth Precinct.—137 West 30th street.
- Twentieth Precinct.—434 West 37th street.
- Twenty-first Precinct.—160 East 35th street.
- Twenty-second Precinct.—347 West 47th street.
- Twenty-third Precinct.—163 East 51st street.
- Twenty-third Sub.—Grand Central Depot.
- Twenty-fifth Precinct.—220 East 59th street.
- Twenty-sixth Precinct.—West 100th street, near Ninth avenue.
- Twenty-seventh Precinct.—East 88th street, near Avenue A.
- Twenty-eighth Precinct.—Pier A, North River.
- Twenty-ninth Precinct.—East 126th st., bet. Third and Lexington avenues.
- Thirtieth Precinct.—West 126th street, near Eighth avenue.
- Thirty-first Precinct.—High Bridge.
- Thirty-second Precinct.—Tenth avenue, corner of West 152d street.
- Thirty-third Precinct.—Town Hall, Morrisania.
- Thirty-fourth Precinct.—Tremont.
- Thirty-fifth Precinct.—6 Kingsbridge road, Kingsbridge.

## CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

As some uncertainty existed as to the number of members of the Board of Managers fixed by the original certificate of incorporation, that question has been set at rest, under the advice of counsel, by the drawing of an amended certificate.

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The following is the Report of Mrs. Fullerton, Superintendent of Relief :

NEW YORK, Sept. 30th, 1887.

MR. JOHN BOWNE, Gen'l Agt.

SIR :—In complying with your request to write a report in relation to the work of this Association, I would say that the chief causes of destitution are, as our experience leads us to believe, intemperance, indolence and improvidence, and the over-stocked condition of the labor market. Many applicants plead lack of work or sickness as the cause of destitution. This statement is true, so far as it goes, but were it possible to obtain an earlier record of the applicant's habits, intemperance would too often be found to be the cause of the present condition. I do not mean to infer that aid should be withheld from those who may have transgressed ; on the contrary, I believe genuine sickness, from whatever cause, should receive special care and attention. It is but little we can do to alleviate bodily suffering, consequently that little should be done as kindly and generously as seems prudent. Where lack of work results from intemperance, it is always well to be assured that a desire and determination to reform exists before much assistance is given. Work should be found as speedily as possible for such persons. Honest occupation is a most successful agent in diverting one's mind from evil influences.

Indolence and improvidence are serious traits of character with which to contend. It is a difficult task to permanently or even temporarily eradicate them from persons of mature years. Much, however, may be accomplished with children of such parents, provided they can be placed under suitable training.

The overstocked condition of the labor market is greatly due to the influx of needy emigrants, and also to the unwillingness of the laboring classes to leave the city. A life of destitution in a tenement of the crowded city is apparently considered preferable to one of comparative comfort in the country. Many fear they could not endure the isolation of a country life after experiencing the very social condition of the tenement. The benefits to be derived from a rural life, especially to a growing family, are incalculable and far too numerous to dwell upon in this report. The course to be pur-



sued in regard to the "Able-bodied Unemployed Poor" seems clearly indicated—if they cannot earn their living here they should make an effort elsewhere. I am often reminded of the good sense embodied in the following extract from one of our reports: "While alms to the needy are indispensable, and often open hearts to moral influences that would otherwise be closed against them, yet the most useful visitors among the poor are not the most lavish of relief. Experience, on the contrary, shows that without great caution the poor may be debased in proportion to the amount they receive. True charity is governed by principle rather than impulsiveness. It is intelligent and judicious; it graduates relief in amount and extent according to the necessities. It is the difficult work on the part of the visitor that nearly always results most satisfactorily. Disposing of a case easily often means disposing of it in a manner requiring but little labor; this is nothing more nor less than indolence, and indolence merits no reward."

Permit me to call your attention to the "Fresh Air" work done by this Association during the past summer. The number of women and children, also a few invalid men, who were aided to a short respite from the stifling heat of the city, amounts to something over twenty-six hundred.

Our excursions, enjoyed one day each week, averaged about a hundred souls. We would gladly have doubled the number had we had the accommodation for their reception at the seashore.

The disappointment in not taking as many as needed to go was met by the Association kindly furnishing a few hundred "Iron Steamboat tickets." Many were sent in this way who could not possibly have left their work at the hour when our general parties were made up, neither could they have given a whole day to recreation. Our aim was to extend the privilege of an "outing" to such persons as could not afford it themselves. Special interest was taken in the delicate mothers and children. In many cases the necessity for a longer sojourn than a day was evident. In this extremity "The Children's Aid Society" generously granted us permission to send all sick mothers with infants to "The Health Home," at West Coney Island, to remain one week.

"Fresh Air Work," like all other charitable work, is subject to abuses, and for that reason special care was taken in collecting the parties. This caution necessitated much labor on the part of the visitors. All beneficiaries were given invitations at their homes, with accompanying directions how and where to meet. Invitations were also extended to many who had never been the recipients of aid, but those who at different times sought our advice or assistance in procuring them employment. Their income being scarcely sufficient for their daily wants, we felt justified in giving them a few trips, and as was nearly always the case, the children were greatly in need of a change of air. In this way we were enabled to reach a worthy, but comparatively unknown class. The enjoyment and

appreciation of both mothers and children were sufficient to repay all labor and expense, aside from the marked physical benefits derived. The bracing sea air sharpened the appetites of old and young, so that when "The Health Home" was reached the parties were in readiness to do full justice to the bountiful lunches always awaiting them.

The greatest regret experienced by the visitors and myself as the summer advanced was that during the very heated spell we were most restricted in the size of parties, owing to the many demands upon the hospitality of the Home. Every consideration and kindness was shown us by the Superintendent and employees; nevertheless our position was a dependent one, and subject to the many inconveniences that such a position always insures. Experience proves that two of the greatest blessings which can be bestowed upon suffering humanity are pure air and wholesome food. In summer the truth of this statement is clearly evident. Such relief could be so much more satisfactorily given to the poor coming under our immediate notice if the Association had a summer Home of its own, situated within easy access of the city. If such a provision cannot be made we must remain dependent upon kindred organizations, and therefore subject to their rules and restrictions.

I would kindly ask the Board of Managers to give the subject of procuring such a Home their consideration, so that possibly another year we may be able to give the sick and needy better opportunities for recovery than is possible under the present system. A visit to any of the Homes now established would soon convince the most skeptical as regards their benefits, and that such an institution under good management is the best way to relieve the poor during the summer.

Our cordial thanks are due to the "Children's Aid Society," Grace Church, "St. John's Guild," "The Tribune Fresh Air Fund," and the Bartholdi Creche Organization, for the "Fresh Air" privileges afforded by each.

I feel truly grateful to the Visitors of the Association, for their untiring patience, labor and zeal in gathering the parties and also their cordial co-operation in the work of the Association.

Very respectfully,

MARIETTA FULLERTON,

*Superintendent of Relief.*

#### REPORT OF THE SANITARY AGENT.

JOHN BOWNE, Esq., General Agent.

SIR:—I beg leave to submit herewith a report of the work of the Sanitary Department for the year ending October 1, 1887.

The relations with the various municipal departments still con-

tinue to be friendly. Among the results achieved by the Association may be mentioned :

The demolishing of eight old tenement houses, totally unfit for habitation, and that have been allowed to endanger the public health for years.

The thorough repair of 308 tenements.

The abolishing of our most offensive manure dump.

The Association has also been represented at Albany in opposition to two pernicious bills. Neither were passed by the Legislature.

The following tables give the details of the tenement house work for the year and speak for themselves.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK N. OWEN, *Sanitary Agent.*

Sept. 30th, 1887.

#### RECORD OF INSPECTIONS.

Inspections.....	510
First Re-inspection...	420
Second Reinspection.....	103
Third Reinspection.....	49
Fourth Reinspection.....	18
Total Visits.....	1100

#### CLASSIFICATION OF COMPLAINTS.

Defective water-closets.....	63
Leaking roofs.....	155
Privy vaults.....	25
Cellars wet and dirty.....	83
Broken plaster.....	50
Ceilings falling and dangerous.....	91
Areas dirty.....	8
Banisters broken.....	39
Wastepipes defective.....	64
Sewers broken.....	7
Sinks without traps.....	20
Sinks broken and offensive.....	33
Dangerous stairs.....	25
Chimneys falling and smoky.....	8
No fire-escapes.....	8
Water supply deficient.....	29
School sinks improperly cared for.....	36
Yards dirty.....	67
Dangerous walls.....	6
Dwellings in cellars.....	13
Gutters obstructed.....	4
Pumps broken.....	19
Rain leaders defective.....	3
Premises generally filthy.....	95
Buildings generally dilapidated.....	67
Miscellaneous.....	55



## RELIEF STATISTICS.

ABSTRACT OF RELIEF *for the Year ending September 30, 1887.*

		Families.	Persons.	Amounts.
1886.	October .....	374 .....	1,682 .....	\$537 50
	November.....	296 .....	1,332 .....	858 81
	December.....	629 .....	2,831 .....	2,025 42
1887.	January.....	822 .....	3,699 .....	3,450 90
	February.....	535 .....	2,407 .....	2,631 78
	March.....	448 .....	2,015 .....	1,593 24
	April.....	308 .....	1,386 .....	1,454 07
	May.....	307 .....	1,382 .....	1,308 81
	June.....	133 .....	598 .....	850 23
	July.....	154 .....	693 .....	894 09
	August.....	189 .....	850 .....	900 67
	September ....	154 .....	693 .....	780 61
		4,349	19,568	\$17,286 13
	Sanitary Department.....			1,788 55
	Sewing " .....			403 32
	Fresh Air Fund.....			875 00
				\$20,353 00

		Groceries.	Shoes.	Coal.	Cash.
1886.	October .....	\$116 00	\$59 75	\$57 00	\$304 75
	November.....	378 50	78 00	35 75	366 56
	December.....	717 50	434 85	282 41	590 66
1887.	January.....	1,225 00	452 00	909 43	864 47
	February.....	1,062 00	385 90	399 30	784 58
	March.....	673 00	12 50	160 00	747 74
	April.....	418 00	230 40	257 47	548 20
	May.....	646 00	41 50	24 40	596 91
	June .....	373 00	10 75	4 00	462 48
	July.....	282 50	17 25	7 92	586 42
	August.....	248 00	26 00		626 67
	September.....	216 00	45 32	5 65	513 64
		\$6,355 50	\$1,794 22	\$2,143 33	\$6,993 08

Total amount.....\$17,286 13

*Abstract of Relief for the Year ending September 30, 1887.*

Number of meals furnished during the year.....	6,362
" " lodgings " .....	2,378
" " personal visits to the homes of the poor.....	13,667
" " false addresses.....	267
" " frauds exposed.....	55

NUMBER OF MEALS AND LODGINGS furnished during the year ending September 30, 1887.

		Meals.	Lodgings.	Amounts.
1886.	October .....	346	125	\$57 62
	November.....	282	103	38 10
	December.....	451	249	82 94
1887.	January.....	719	292	127 51
	February.....	934	327	149 06
	March.....	981	365	154 98
	April.....	809	311	122 85
	May.....	594	215	92 39
	June.....	571	189	89 28
	July.....	301	96	45 10
	August.....	106	42	17 70
	September.....	268	64	31 95
		6,362	2,378	\$1,009 48

TABLE showing how many Families have been referred to the NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, by its members and kindred Societies, during the year ending September 30, 1887.

Members.....	2,695
Hospitals and Dispensaries.....	444
Physicians.....	73
Clergymen.....	227
City Mission.....	146
Charity Organization Society.....	153
Grace Church.....	214
Charities and Correction.....	91
Other Societies, including Children's Aid, St. George's, Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association, McAuley Mission, Eighth Ward Mission, Colored Mission, etc .....	306
	4,349

TABLE showing the Nationality and Religion of Cases relieved by the Association during the year ending October 1, 1887.

Number of Cases..... 2,708

NATIONALITY.

Irish.....	953	German.....	818
American.....	557	English.....	180
French.....	50	Scotch.....	34
Italian.....	32	Bohemian.....	22
Swedish.....	11	Russian.....	9
Polish.....	7	Cuban.....	7
Swiss.....	6	Danish.....	5
Hungarian.....	5	Norwegian.....	4
Spanish.....	3	Canadian.....	2
Welsh.....	2	Austrian.....	1

RELIGION.

Protestant.....	1,403
Roman Catholic.....	1,242
Hebrew.....	63

OCCUPATION of some of those to whom relief was given during the year ending  
September 30, 1887.

Actors ...	3	Kalsominers .....	4
Awningmakers .....	3	Laborers .....	449
Architects .....	3	Laundresses .....	26
Auctioneers .....	3	Lawyers .....	4
Artists .....	5	Leatherworkers .....	2
Agents .....	18	Longshoremen .....	57
Bakers .....	24	Locksmiths .....	3
Barbers .....	8	Lithographers .....	3
Blacksmiths .....	13	Machinists .....	16
Bartenders .....	15	Mattressmaker .....	1
Brassfitters .....	8	Masons .....	4
Basketmakers .....	2	Marblecutters .....	2
Bricklayers .....	7	Marblepolisher .....	1
Boxmakers .....	4	Messengers .....	4
Bookkeepers .....	19	Milliners .....	7
Bookbinders .....	11	Midwife .....	1
Brokers .....	2	Miller .....	1
Bollermakers .....	4	Moulders .....	4
Butchers .....	17	Musicians .....	6
Builders .....	2	News-dealers .....	2
Brushmakers .....	2	Nurses .....	19
Carpenters .....	42	Organgrinder .....	1
Carvers .....	7	Oysteropeners .....	9
Cabinetmakers .....	7	Painters .....	70
Canvassers .....	16	Plasterers .....	3
Chairmakers .....	5	Packers .....	15
Carriagemakers .....	2	Paperhangers .....	5
Carpentsewers .....	7	Pedlers .....	58
Clerks .....	49	Printers .....	34
Clergymen .....	3	Pianomakers .....	4
Chemist .....	1	Porters .....	31
Cigarmakers .....	40	Photographers .....	3
Cooks .....	33	Pocketbookmaker .....	3
Coopers .....	7	Plumbers .....	6
Conductors .....	11	Physicians .....	2
Coachmen .....	12	Roofers .....	4
Collectors .....	4	Ragpickers .....	4
Clockmakers .....	3	Reporters .....	2
Copyist .....	1	Rubberworkers .....	2
Coppersmith .....	1	Salesmen .....	18
Cloakmaker .....	1	Saleswomen .....	7
Confectioners .....	4	Sawyers .....	8
Dressmakers .....	27	Seamstresses .....	270
Designers .....	3	Seamen .....	25
Drivers .....	64	Servants .....	137
Druggists .....	4	Stewards .....	6
Dyers .....	4	Steamfitters .....	4
Engravers .....	6	Stenographer .....	1
Engineers .....	13	Shoemakers .....	37
Editor .....	1	Stonecutters .....	4
Framers .....	6	Tailors .....	58
Framemakers .....	2	Teachers .....	7
Featherworkers .....	2	Telegraph operators .....	4
Firemen .....	7	Tinsmiths .....	9
Fringemakers .....	2	Tobaccostrippers .....	8
Flowermakers .....	4	Truckdrivers .....	30
Fruitcanner .....	1	Trunkmakers .....	3
Fursewers .....	5	Typewriter .....	1
Gardeners .....	6	Upholsterers .....	9
Gasfitters .....	2	Umbrellamakers .....	2
Glassblower .....	1	Varnishers .....	14
Glaziers .....	3	Walters .....	55
Gilders .....	2	Watchmen .....	23
Hatters .....	4	Washers and Scrubbers .....	552
Harnessmakers .....	4	Wheelwrights .....	2
Hodcarriers .....	6	Weavers .....	4
Hostlers .....	5		
Horseshoers .....	3		
Ironworkers .....	10		
Janitors .....	17		
Jewellers .....	4		
Junkmen .....	2		

## INCIDENTS AND EXPERIENCES AS REPORTED BY THE VISITORS.

J. and E. S——, West 11th Street, with two small children, were found upon investigation to be a very deserving family. The man had been thrown out of employment on account of the strikes, and not being a member of the Union was unable to earn anything for several weeks. The wife, being delicate and very sensitive, suffered from deprivation and insufficient food ; indeed, the health of mother and children were affected, also, by the close, badly ventilated room they were in. The case seemed an encouraging one, so efforts were made to improve their condition. A room and bedroom were secured for a small rent per month (only a trifle more than their weekly rent), several second hand shops visited, and a stove, bedstead and table purchased. Three chairs were added, coal and groceries were supplied, and they had a home. The man has obtained temporary work, but expects to be employed permanently soon. They consider themselves firmly on their feet, and are sure they could not have accomplished it without the aid of a helping hand. The outlay has been small. A home established, a family kept together, perhaps lives saved. They are very grateful to the Association for the assistance rendered in their great need.

Case No. 374—24. In charge from Feb. 8th to Feb. 17th. Margaret ——, a laundress, with two small children. Woman had been deserted by her husband, and was in poor health and unable to work. Referred to us by Charity Organization Society Agent. At first visit Visitor gave order for groceries, advised woman to go to Hospital, and place children in a Home, and to apply to Father Larkin, Priest of parish, for such aid. Before second visit coal was sent to woman, C. O. S. Agent was informed that case was not one for our Association but for Priest of parish. Second visit : Very stormy day, woman in bed. Little children neglected, playing in street. Woman accused Visitor of neglect, said she could not get groceries, because it was too far to send for them, (from 33d st., to 24th st.), had not applied to Priest of parish. Visitor went to see Priest. He promised to remove woman to Hospital, and write to Sisters about the children. Priest kept his word, but in meantime a former employer of woman removed her and children. Woman now in St. Luke's, children in Roman Catholic Institution.

Case No. 338—6. In charge from November 11th to December 9th. A. M. and Mary ——, with six children, came North from Virginia four years ago. Man had been in business there but had failed. Wounded in Civil War, limb troubles him in walking. Had excellent testimonials. Employed as a canvasser, but could not earn enough to support family. One child in St. Mary's Hos-



pital, another a cripple from its birth. Two other children ill with measles. Bare floor, children without shoes. Groceries not needed, as man could provide food. Coal given, also shoes and warm flannels for children. Man has now secured employment in Philadelphia, at \$18.00 per week. He hopes to send for his family in a short time. People of refinement and education.

Case No. 356—23. In charge from Jan 5th to Feb. 4th. Mary E. Talles, an American widow, with three daughters, one married daughter living away, and two at home. Mother an invalid, and not able to help herself. Husband had served in late war, and the widow received a pension of \$12.00 per month. This sum not sufficient to pay rent, buy fuel and food. Two daughters had been working; joint earnings \$8.00 per week. Were discharged because one of them stopped at home one day to wait on her mother. Was assisted with groceries and coal, which aid was gratefully received. The mother did not improve in health, and as her daughters could not remain at home to care for her, it was decided to break up housekeeping. They are now living with the married daughter.

Case No. 341—16. In charge from November 23d to March 3d. Splendid case, a colored widow, living with her son, who has a wife and two small children. The man had had pneumonia, and was out of employment for a long time. Mother and wife were accustomed to add to the family income by taking in washing. Mother laid up with rheumatism, and wife unable to work, because children were ill. Quiet, respectable people, living at present address for seventeen years. Assisted with groceries, coal and shoes, which were thankfully received. Son now has steady work, and mother and daughter are taking in washing. Family again self-supporting.

First visit paid to Mary — of — Second avenue, was February 5th, found her widow with four small children and in daily expectation of the birth of another; her husband, who was tin roofer, fell from building last August, was brought home dead; they were then living at — East 121st street. Visitor was not very favorably impressed with the woman, as her rooms were dirty, and there was one person in the house who said she drank, though the housekeeper said this was not true. Visitor also called at former address, where the people said she had always been sober and industrious, but was obliged to leave there as the rent was too large; thought the woman in great need and gave some assistance with groceries and ordered coal; the next visit found Mrs. — in bed; some lady for whom she had worked before she was married had sent a woman to care for her during sickness. The rent was now due; Association paid it for February. Visitor called twice and three times a week until Mrs. — was able to be about again, when the children

were all taken down with measles ; during this time Visitor had purchased all the food, as there was no one to take the orders and did not think it best to give the money ; the children soon recovered ; the rent was more than due again ; woman was anxious to get further down town, as she thought she would be more likely to find work ; Visitor consulted with Committee, who decided to pay another month's rent if she would find other rooms ; she said a relative who had been giving her a little assistance, would pay for moving ; when Visitor called to tell the woman what the Association had decided to do for her, found her so much intoxicated that it was impossible for her to walk across the room without holding on to furniture. A young girl (the relative of whom she had spoken), sat on the floor in a much worse state than Mrs. — ; the rooms were in a dreadful state of uncleanness, a quantity of cake being strewn over the floor : woman seemed dreadfully ashamed of herself ; said the girl had brought the beer and she had drank one glass only, but it did not seem possible for one glass to affect one so seriously. Visitor reported these facts ; it was decided to give no further aid, for a time at least, and to watch the case carefully. Visitor made several calls since, but finding that the woman, freed from the restraint of illness, had gone back to her bad habits, felt it right to close the case. Over twenty dollars, besides quarter ton of coal had been given.

The case of William and Mary — came to Association November 24th. Visitor found the man very sick with pleurisy ; had been confined to bed more than a month ; wife was expecting confinement every day ; as the man was only a laborer in lumber yard they had not been able to save anything for such a time of need. Visitor furnished them with groceries at first visit ; purchased them herself, as there was no one to take the order usually given and have them filled. The next thing to be thought of was the rent, which was nine dollars due December 1st ; Visitor called upon the man's employer, who gave five dollars, the Association furnished the remainder. During this time Mrs. — had passed safely through her sickness, giving birth to another boy ; their two elder children are three and six years old. Assisted family with groceries and coal until another month's rent was due ; succeeded in obtaining another five dollars from employer ; Mrs. — was then recovering from her sickness sufficiently to feel that she might do some kind of work to assist in maintaining family ; was not very successful at first in obtaining it ; Mr. —, not seeming to improve under treatment he was receiving, was persuaded to try hospital treatment. Visitor first went to New York Hospital, but they could not take him ; was then given a letter to St. Luke's ; they sent their examining physician the next day to see Mr. —, and the second day sent a letter of admission to hospital. Visitor procured a carriage and went with the man to the hospital, where he seemingly improved in health. This improvement, however, was but temporary. Mr. — had a relapse and

died very suddenly. Visitor had obtained still another five dollars from employer toward February rent, and when March came around went to agent and persuaded him to reduce the rent to seven dollars and fifty cents; he would only promise this for one month. Mrs. — has now succeeded in getting considerable work, takes washing home, and when able to get a day's work puts children in the nursery; have found the family perfectly honest and exceedingly worthy of all the assistance given them, the wife making every penny go as far as possible; the amount they have received from Association, together with that obtained from his employer, is \$73.44, besides one ton of coal.

The case of Lawrence —, a longshoreman, and his wife, was brought to us by a physician, who finding the man extremely ill and family in a desperate state of destitution and distress, took hold in earnest for their relief, and feeling them to be worthy objects of charity, applied to Association for help. Opened the case at once January 24th by supplying groceries, beef for tea, and soup meat, with vegetables, also coal, and shoes for one member of the family, which consisted of eight, viz.: six children, husband and wife. In four days, finding supplies exhausted, again furnished groceries, beef tea and another pair of shoes; the doctor still working side by side with our Association to relieve their great distress, not only paying regular professional visits without thought of remuneration, but supplying medicines, and also assisting with the dollar. The children all taken down with the measles in the meantime, and the wife each day expecting once more to become a mother. Living in a wretched hovel not fit for human beings to inhabit; every article of clothing of the least value pawned for food and fire. Knowing that it would be impossible to improve their condition in this miserable home—for which they were paying \$13.00 monthly—and were in arrears two months in rent, the Association decided to move them the 15th of the month, February, to more comfortable quarters. The man continuing unfit for work the Association paid half month's rent, the doctor adding three dollars toward moving them. Then once more feeling it to be the means of permanent improvement, paid again full rent, continuing with groceries, coal and also shoes. (I may say here that the poor man gained strength slowly—the cause of his illness a severe attack of pneumonia.) The doctor's help and kindness still continued through the wife's confinement, not only giving his attendance, but providing clothing for baby and such necessities as the woman needed for the child. At length, advised by the doctor and Visitor, the mother has succeeded in procuring an infant from the "Foundling Asylum" to nurse, by which means she will be enabled to meet her rent of \$10.00. Some three weeks since the oldest child, a girl of 13, obtained a situation in a bakery, expecting to receive one dollar weekly, and so help support the rest; she remained but a short time, owing to



the return of the former employee. However, in the end a good place was secured as nurse, monthly pay \$5.00. And so the case has been pulled through this trying time, and brighter prospects dawn.

On the top floor, back, of the miserable house on Spring street, a woman was found, with three children, the oldest five years, the youngest but a babe of six months old. The woman was in greatest trouble and distress, as well as poverty and destitution. The day the case was opened, on October 20th, they had nothing but the little help the woman's mother who was very poor herself, was able to supply. Some days before the husband had been arrested, and was then in jail, for forgery. This man, before that time a temperate and moral man, good husband and kind father, caring for his little family, in an unfortunate hour of pressure and temptation had appropriated money (forty dollars) of his employers. Finding this a worthy case, brought to our notice by Wm. Blake, Commissioner of Charities, the Association furnished groceries, coal, shoes and also gave weekly sewing, by which means, with an occasional day at washing, the poor woman was enabled to pay her rent of \$4 monthly. During all this time the loyal and troubled wife was working in every way for the release of her husband; the company he had defrauded promising to drop the case immediately the money was refunded. Lawyers were consulted, the friends and family of the man living in Paris applied to—after a long waiting and deep suspense the money arrived, the lawyers were more than anxious to get hold of the money, but the Visitor advised the wife to hold on to it, until the debt was settled and the husband released. She did so and soon had the satisfaction of having her husband restored, as hoped, a wiser and a better man, although a sadder one. In the meantime the miserable house was pronounced by the Health Committee unfit for occupation, torn down, and the family moved to Broome street, the man after some waiting procured work at \$2 per day. We feel encouraged to believe they too have learned the lesson of a steady, wise economy, and for the future let us hope may keep themselves from want at least.

A most interesting and worthy case visited, is that of Mrs. —, the deserted wife of James —, now residing in Mott st. Three months ago she left her former residence in Christie st., where she resided eight months previous. This woman, with two little children, a boy of four and girl of two years old, I found in utter want and out of work. Nearly three years ago the husband and father of this little family was arrested and committed to the Island, for his cruel treatment to his family, as well as drunkenness and long neglecting their support. Since then, assisted by her aged mother, this poor sad woman, with her heavy burden has been struggling to support the family by the uncertain trade of sewing fur. Sometimes enabled,

however, with her mother's help, to earn a fair support of fifteen dollars weekly, then for weeks and months again "no work!" Since Christmas last to date of visiting, on January 17th, no work; no help; no money; no hope of anything but destitution—and this I find to be the greatest evil with the poor—for when hope ends so often recklessness comes in and any little temporary aid does very little good, but for the little temporary relief it brings. By the prospect even of some steady work, so many wearied hearts are cheered and strengthened to endure the present strain. On January 17th, in visiting this home, I found them utterly without a cent, their savings used, their clothing pawned, most of their furniture sold—starvation just at hand. Two days they had been living without bread or food of any kind, no light; no fire. On the third day when I saw them the poor sad mother had just borrowed, in despair, from a neighbor, fifteen cents, with this she purchased crackers for three cents, milk for two, and with the ten remaining light and fuel, so I found them. When I asked the baby girl if I should give her bread, the little one looked wild with eagerness and joy; tears came into the poor mother's eyes. The Association then provided them with groceries, beef, and the next day sent them coal. This family was visited each week, provided with groceries, often meat, some clothing, each member receiving shoes. After the third week the mother went to factory (by advice of Visitor) to learn to make dress trimmings, the first week she could earn nothing, after that, however, she earned enough to keep her rent paid up; the Association caring for their other needs until their own work, viz.: fur sewing, opened to them. Thus this needy woman, with her helpless little family, was not only tided over this dark, trying time of want and suffering, and almost of despair, but what is better, has, I am confident, learned the lesson for the future of contrivance and economy—managing more comfortably and more easily to live on what she earns, with diligence and care.

Another case of most especial interest and great encouragement is that of Joseph — and wife, with two children. I found them in the greatest want and sore distress, residing on the second floor of No. — West st., for the past two years; before that time, for four years, lived in Albany street. For seventeen years this man worked steadily and most faithfully on a New Jersey Railroad, at a salary of \$32.50 per month. When in an accident ten years ago, he lost a leg while in service of company and in faithful discharge of duty. Company, fearing possibly that he might sue them for injuries received, made him all kind of promises, alas, only to be broken; sent him instead to hospital, allowing him, during his illness, but one-half his pay; when restored went back to his position, under same salary. The years that followed were made hard by the ill-treatment of some over him, until all discouraged, disheartened and almost on the brink of despair left the company to better himself—

the early part of December last. He then obtained position in a coal yard at a salary of \$15.00 per week ; after working one week was taken very sick, and had again to give up. When visiting this home, on January 20th, my heart was deeply touched and at once interested. I found the father with his older child, a boy of nine years, at home alone ; the mother, with the younger one, a bright little girl of four years, had sought a refuge with her mother, herself a poor hard working woman, took her daughter and child in to share her scanty fare. The day I made the opening visit here I found the father and his boy without a penny, and in want of food, shivering over a wretched fire of cinders ; previous to this the very poor neighbors had supplied a little bread. God bless the poor ! for their real charity one for the other. The poor man was again discouraged, for he had tried in every way to procure work, (let me say right here, he has never known the taste of liquor) but all in vain ; he at last wrote to the *World*, telling of his trouble, in hope in this way of finding work, but yet had not applied for help ; poor man, he saw no prospect for the future. The Editor of the *World*, however, being interested, sent this case to Wm. Blake, Commissioner of Charities, who in his turn, believing this a worthy subject, sent the case to us. After our second visit to Mr. — it was learned that he would like to return to his old position with the railroad, and Secretary Mr. Bowne was consulted, had a long talk with Mr. — then wrote to the company, notifying them of his condition of dependence and of destitution, asking if they would not reinstate him. They soon replied that he could have a position at once, at a salary of \$7.50 per week ; but still no money for a month. During this time (the wife and little one having returned home) we furnished family with groceries, coal, shoes, clothing, and paid one month's rent. Never was money better spent. This man has given satisfaction, and in many ways encouragement, to go on in our work of charity, not only for the present pressing needs, but also to teach the lesson of encouragement and hope of self-support and management in time to come. One grand good lesson too, we believe this man has learned in this, to thank the Giver of all bounty and disposer of events, Who holds our lives in His Almighty hand, and when we look to Him directs our ways. This man has learned to pray and trust, and look with brighter hope and strengthened faith upon the future. In view of all the circumstances it is quite miraculous that he was reinstated in his old position ; the man is truly grateful to those who gave the hand of help, and has, also, come to bless and to acknowledge God, Who moves mens' hearts, and ever listens to the cry of want and distress.

Family of three girls only, 22, 16 and 13 years of age, American born of Irish parents. Eldest one married three years, but her husband beat her so in drunken spells, that six months before she left



him. The mother was dead, and the father married the second time; the girls supporting themselves unaided. Eldest girl was a book folder, but could not work at the time the case first came to us, as she was near confinement. The 16-year-old one worked at boxes, but had not been employed in several months. The youngest one was learning book folding, but was also out of employment. The house was very poor, but exquisitely neat and clean upon each of the many calls, about twenty in all. They were very destitute; had neither fire nor sufficient food, when first seen, and were in arrears for rent. The question of breaking up the home, sending one girl to the hospital, and the others to service, and thus to keep them for a time, arose. But the Visitor felt the restraint of home was needed among the sisters, and the earnest hope of all that they "might not be separated," urged the advisability, for future usefulness of the result aimed at. One month's rent was paid—\$6.50—and groceries as they were needed, from time to time, from January 18th to March 19th. Coal was also given, and numerous bread and milk tickets. At the time of the last visit, March 19th, the elder sister remained at home, doing the work and taking care of her little girl baby. The second one had work at \$3.50 a week, and the younger one at \$2.00 a week. They felt rich and able to keep their home, "and put some by," and were very grateful for the Samaritan aid from the Association.

A family of English born parents, and four American born children from eleven to six years of age. Only four months in the city from Florida. Home wretched, only the barest furniture; no table, eating off the side of a packing box; needed everything; husband was a mattress maker, but had not been able to get any work here; wife was near her confinement; they needed so much that it hardly seemed wise to aid in trying to keep the family together, when he seemed unable to procure work. Groceries were given while waiting the result of his search for work in Paterson; he failed there, but a letter from his former firm of employers in Jacksonville, Fla., was received, guaranteeing him steady employment if he would come there. The case came under notice February 3d. Aid was given in groceries for nine days, shoes for all the children, and an infant's outfit, then, through special aid towards the passage money, tickets were procured to transport the entire family to Jacksonville; they left on the steamer of February 12th, the wife and children by courtesy in intermediate, the husband in the steerage; they arrived safely and he went at once to work, and the family were cared for by friends until the wife will be able to keep house again; they had many friends in Jacksonville, where they have lived for many years.

An American family of man, wife and two babies, four and eighteen months old; husband had been out of employment for two months; at the time of the first visit, February 4th, the rent was two

months in arrears ; they were living on the transient charity of a friend, who called the attention of the Association to the case ; we learned that the husband, who, though a painter by trade, did not follow it ; had refused work at \$6.00 a week ; he would rather starve than take it, and he was in a fair way to the alternative ; feeling they must be particularly made to help themselves, together with the consciousness that they rather felt that the Association ought to care for them and would, the greatest care was taken in relieving their need. They waited and waited, with a dispossession threatened, in the hope that some money would be given to keep them running on at the same place, yet growing deeper and deeper in debt. Visits were made frequently, and groceries given scantily, but care taken that they should not suffer actual want. The case was under notice from February 4th to March 10th, only four orders for groceries were given ; finally, under grave pressure, the man took work at \$8.00 a week, showing regret for fear it was not good enough for him. A sudden dispossession proved such an incentive to action, that without waiting the limit of the law, nor the visitor's half promise to aid in such an emergency, he borrowed money from a well-to-do neighbor and moved to better and cheaper apartments. When last seen, March 10th, his wages had been raised to \$10, with a promise of future advance. They were in comfortable quarters, and the borrowed money partially paid. The wife was very glad aid had not been given in any greater amount, because she believed but for that her husband would have been seeking work yet. That he was well suited with his work in every way. The family were worth aiding, only the man—who was not lazy exactly—wanted to get such employment as just suited him.

# TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Dr. *The N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in account with* ROBERT B. MINTURN, *Treasurer.* Cr.

1886 - September 30.—To balance from last account..	\$328 23	1887—September 30.—By donations and collections since September 30, 1886...	\$17,511 97
1887—September 30.—To payments since September 30, 1886, by order of the Board.....	31,305 48	By cash from permanent fund	11,525 73
		By balance due Treasurer....	2,596 01

\$31,633 71

1887—September 30.—To balance due Treasurer..... \$2,596 01  
NEW YORK, OCTOBER 5, 1887.

\$31,633 71

(Signed) R. B. MINTURN, *Treasurer.*

I have examined the above account, and find it to be correct.  
JAMES B. ELLIMAN, *Auditor.*





LIST OF MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

Aaronson, Miss A.  
Abeel, John H.  
Acker, Merrill & Condit  
Ackerman & Co.  
Adriance, Platt & Co.  
Agnew, C. R., M. D.  
Aitken, Mrs. Ann  
Albert, Haager & Waldburger  
Albro, S. W.  
Alden, Mrs. Anna C.  
Aldrich, Mrs. E. W.  
Alexander, James W.  
Alexander, Wm.  
Alexandre, F. & Sons  
Allen, Mrs. Fannie A.  
Allen, W. F.  
Almy, Fred.  
Alsop, Mrs. Annie E.  
Alvord, Mrs. A. A.  
Amidon, E. H.  
Amsinck, G. & Co.  
Amsinck, L. E.  
Anderson, H. H.  
Andrews, Mrs. W. L.  
Angell, J. C.  
Angell & Co.  
Anthony, E.  
Appleton, U. & Co.  
Arnold, Benj. G.  
Arnold, F. R.  
Arnold, Miss F. R.  
Arnold, Constable & Co.  
Asch & Jaeckel  
Astor, Mrs. Caroline W.  
Astor, John Jacob  
Astor, Mrs. Wm.  
Astor, Mrs. Wm. B.  
Astor, Wm. W.  
Auchincloss Bros.  
Auchincloss, Hugh  
Auchincloss, Joanna  
Auchmuty, R. T.  
Auffmordt, C. A. & Co.  
Ayer, Mrs. Josephine M.  
Aymar, Miss E.  
  
Babcock, Mrs. J. S.  
Babcock, S. D.  
Bacon, D. G.  
Bailey, Chas. D.  
Bailey, N. P.

Bailey, T. W.  
Baldwin, Sexton & Peterson  
Ball & Co.  
Ballin, E. S.  
Baltzer & Lichtenstein  
Banks, D.  
Banks, James L., M. D.  
Baptist Church City Mission  
Barber, A., & Son  
Barbour Bros. & Co.  
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Barlow, Mrs. A. C.  
Barmore & Co.  
Barnes, F. C.  
Barnes, Mrs. H. W.  
Barnes, Mrs. L. D.  
Barnes, Mrs. M. C.  
Barnes & Merritt  
Barney, A. H.  
Barney, Mrs. Helen T.  
Barr, J. Irving  
Barrett, Nephews & Co.  
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Bell, Isaac  
Belmont, August  
Benedict Bros.  
Benedict, Mrs. E. C.  
Benjamin, Alfred, & Co.  
Berg & Bro.  
Bergamini, E. P.  
Bernheimer, Mrs. Simon  
Berry, Richard  
Beyer, Geo. H.  
Bien, Julius, & Co.  
Billings, Chester  
Bing, Ferdinand, Jr.  
Bishop, J. Adams  
Blatchford, Samuel  
Blauvelt, Chas. A.  
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Bloodgood, John H.

- Blum, H.  
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 Bodine, G. M.  
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 Bonner, E. H. & Co.  
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 Boorman, Miss Laura  
 Boorman, Miss Mary  
 Booth & Co.  
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 Bowne, John  
 Bowne, Robert  
 Bowne, Robert S.  
 Bowne, Walter  
 Bowring & Archibald  
 Boyd, John  
 Boyd, John Scott  
 Bradbury, Rev. A. R.  
 Brady, John R.  
 Braem, Henri E.  
 Braker, C., Jr.  
 Brand, James  
 Brett, M. W.  
 Brewster, Benj.  
 Brice, Calvin S.  
 Bridge, W. F.  
 Briggs, M. B.  
 Brigham, Wm. H.  
 Brinckerhoff & Co.  
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 Brookes, Miss S.  
 Brown, Rev. Abbott  
 Brown, A. C.  
 Brown, Mrs. C. S.  
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 Brown, Geo. Alex.  
 Brown, Miss Helen  
 Brown, James M.  
 Btown, John Crosby  
 Brown, Lewis B.  
 Brown, L. P.  
 Brown, Miss M. A. Stewart  
 Brown, Wm. Smith  
 Brown Bros. & Co.  
 Bruce, D. W.  
 Bruen, A. M., M. D.  
 Brush, Walter F.  
 Budelman, H.  
 Bullard, L. M.  
 Bullard, W. M., M. D.  
 Bullard, Mrs. W. M.  
 Bunker, Mrs. Wm. E.  
 Burke, Mrs. Dr.  
 Burke, Mrs. M. C.  
 Burkhalter, C.  
 Burkhalter, S.
- Burlingham, Mrs. C. C.  
 Burnham, G. W.  
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 Busche, Rev. J. F.  
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 Butterworth, Mrs. H. H.  
 Butterworth, Wm. H.  
 Byrd, Geo. H.  
 Cadwalader, John L.  
 Calder, Geo.  
 Calman, Mrs. Emma  
 Cammann, Mrs. C. A.  
 Cammann, Kate L.  
 Cammann, D. M., M. D.  
 Cammann, Mrs. D. M.  
 Cammann, Herman H.  
 Campbell, Henry P.  
 Campbell, J.  
 Cannon, LeG. B.  
 Carey, S. W.  
 Carey, W. F.  
 Carey, Mrs. Wm. F., Jr.  
 Cargill, H. H.  
 Carrington, C. S.  
 Carrington, J. W.  
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 Carter, James C.  
 Carter, Robert, & Bro.  
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 Chadwick, C. N.  
 Chamberlain, C.  
 Chamberlain, Chas. C.  
 Chamberlain, J. C.  
 Chamberlain, Wm. L.  
 Chambers, Rev. T. W., D. D.  
 Chandler, Prof. Chas. F.  
 Chandler, Mrs. M. E.  
 Chandler, Nathan  
 Chandler, Mrs. Nathan  
 Cheesman, T. Matlock, M. D.  
 Chesbrough, R. A.  
 Chisholm, G. E.  
 Christern, F. W.  
 Chrystie, W. F.  
 Church of the Strangers  
 Clark, George C.  
 Clark, C. F.  
 Clark, G. A., & Bro.  
 Clark, Hull  
 Clark, R. Smith  
 Clarkson, I. E.  
 Clarkson, Mrs. Matthew  
 Clarkson, M. & H.  
 Classon, Julia

Clausen, H., & Son  
 Clinch, Mrs. A. C.  
 Close, S. B.  
 Clyde, Wm. P.  
 Coates, J. H.  
 Cobb, Mrs. M. C.  
 Cochrane, J. W.  
 Cock, Thos. F., M. D.  
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 Coffin, Mrs. J. P.  
 Coffin, Altemus & Co.  
 Colgate, A. W.  
 Colgate, Bowles  
 Colgate, Robert  
 Colgate, Wm.  
 Collins, Charles  
 Collins, Miss Ellen  
 Colt, H.  
 Colvill, Mrs. C. W.  
 Colwell, Wm. H.  
 Conklin, Rev. N. W.  
 Cook, Catherine  
 Cooke, Mrs. Bella  
 Cooks, R. F.  
 Cooper, Edward  
 Cooper, Miss H.  
 Cooper, Peter, Golden Wedding  
 Fund  
 Corlies, Mrs. B. F.  
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 Corner Bros. & Co.  
 Corning, H. K.  
 Cossitt, F. H.  
 Cotheal, Alex. J.  
 Couch, Mrs. C.  
 Couch, Mrs. Wm.  
 Coudert Bros.  
 Coursen, H. A.  
 Craig, Mrs.  
 Crampton, H. E., M. D.  
 Creighton, Geo. W.  
 Crosby, Miss  
 Crosby, Mrs. E. M.  
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 Crow, L. N.  
 Cruikshank, James  
 Cullum, Gen'l Geo. W.  
 Curtis, Geo. Wm.  
 Cutting, R. Fulton  
 Cutting, R. L.  
 Cutting, Wm. Bayard  
  
 Daly, Judge Chas. P.  
 Daly, Judge Joseph F.  
 Damon, A. F.  
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 Dash, Bowie  
 Davenport, Rev. James R., D.D.  
 Davison, H. J.

Day, Henry  
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 De Forest, H. W.  
 De Forest, Robt. W.  
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 chine Co.  
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 Demara, D. M.  
 Deming, Miss Lucretia  
 Demorest, W. Jennings  
 Denning, Mrs. E. J.  
 Denny, Thos.  
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 De Rham & Co.  
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 Detmold, Wm.  
 Dexter, H.  
 Dickey, E. P.  
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 Dinucci, F.  
 Dix, Morgan, D. D.  
 Dodd, J. M.  
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 Dodge & Olcott  
 Doggett, Mrs. M. B.  
 Doheny, Miss E.  
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 Dorman, R. A.  
 Doscher, J. H.  
 Douglas & Brown  
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 Dows, Rev. Henry A.  
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 Dunham, James H.  
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 Dutilh, Eugene  
 Dwight, John & Co.  
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 Eberlin, F.  
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 Edwards, Mrs. Jonathan  
 Edwards, Walter

Edwards, Wheeler De F.  
 Ehret, George  
 Einstein, David L.  
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 Ellis, John  
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 Ely, Ambrose K.  
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 Eno, A. R.  
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 Faber, G. W.  
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 Ferguson, Miss S.  
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 Field, Mrs. C. de P.  
 Field, Cyrus W.  
 Field, David Dudley  
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 Fiske, Josiah M.  
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 Foote, E. B., M. D.  
 Foote, J. Howard  
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 Fraser, W. Lewis  
 Fraser & Lee  
 Fraser, Major & Co.  
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 Fried, J.  
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 Frost, S.  
 Frothingham, Rev. O. B.  
 Fry, Charles M.  
 Furniss, Miss Susan

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 Gallatin, Frederic  
 Gallatin, James  
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 Gerdes, John H.  
 German Evangelical Reformed Church  
 German Society  
 German Widows' Society  
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 Gibson, Mrs. Isaac  
 Gilbert, F. E.  
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 Goelet, Ogden  
 Goelet, Robert  
 Goldschmidt, Edward  
 Goldsmith, Henry  
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 Gwynne, Miss C. M.  
 Gwynne, John A.  
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 Hadden, Edward  
 Hadden, William A.  
 Haddock, W. J.  
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 Hallgarten & Co.  
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 Hamersley, J. W.  
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 Hamilton, Miss Alice  
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 Hardy, Von Bernuth & Co.  
 Hare, J. M.

Harlow, Mrs. C.  
Harlow, D. B.  
Harmony's, P., Nephews & Co.  
Harney, The Misses  
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Harrison, Mrs. Francis L.  
Harrison, H.  
Hartley & Graham  
Harvey, Miss  
Harvey, Miss Rebecca  
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Hauselt, Charles  
Havemeyer, F. C.  
Havens Relief Fund Association  
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Hawkins, Dexter A.  
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Haynes, F. W.  
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Heidelberg, A. S.  
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Hendricks Bros.  
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Hickox, C. R.  
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Hillier, Mrs. W. S.  
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Hoe, R., & Co.  
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Hoffman, L. V.  
Hoffman, Mrs. G. R.  
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Holden, Catherine G.  
Holland, E. L.  
Holland, Thomas  
Holt, H. N.  
Holt & Co.  
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Home of the Friendless  
Hopkins, Col. W. R.  
Hopper, Mrs. Edward

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Howells, H. C. & Co.  
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Huesmann & Co.  
Hunter, C. F.  
Hunter, Mrs. Frances A.  
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Huntington, C. P.  
Huntington, W. R., D. D.  
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Hurry, Edmund Abdy  
Huss, L. B.  
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Hyde & Burton  
Hyde's Sons, J. E.

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Iselin, Adrian  
Iselin, Neeser & Co.  
Isham, W. B.

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Jackson, W. H., M. D.  
Jackson, W. H. & Co.  
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James, D. Willis  
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Jaques, Miss E. S.  
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Jenkins, S. F.  
Jennings, O. B.  
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Johnson Bros.  
Johnston, John Taylor  
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Jones, Geo.  
Jones, James H.  
Jones, Mrs. S. B.  
Jones, S. W.  
Jones, Wm.  
Judson, Rev. Edward  
Judson, B. N., M. D.

Kane, John K.  
Kaneubly, August, Jr.  
Kearney, Mrs. S. J.  
Keary, P. J. & Bro.



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 Keck, Mosser & Co.  
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 Keller, John J., & Co.  
 Kennedy, John S.  
 Kernochan, J. F.  
 Kerr, Mrs. Amelia  
 Keteltas, Mrs. Alice  
 Kiggins, Isaac C.  
 King, A. G.  
 King, Alex., & Co.  
 King, James G.  
 King, Richard  
 Kingsland, A. C.  
 Kingsland, Mrs. Geo. L.  
 Kingsland, H. P.  
 Kip, Geo. G.  
 Knight, Geo. T.  
 Knox, J. M.  
 Kohnstamm, H., & Co.  
 Kress Brewing Co.  
 Kunhardt & Co.  
 Kursheedt, F. A.  
 Kuttroff, Adolf  
  
 Landon, Chas. G.  
 Lang, Alexander  
 Langdon, Mrs. Helen  
 Langdon, Woodbury G.  
 Lanier, Mrs. M. A.  
 Law, Rev. Sidney G.  
 Lawrence, Miss  
 Lawrence, Geo. N.  
 Lawrence, Henry E.  
 Lawrence, J. S., M. D.  
 Lawrence, Robert H.  
 Lawrence, Robert Hoe  
 Lazarus, A. S., & Co.  
 Lazell, Dalley & Co.  
 Lazell, Marsh & Gardine  
 Leacroft, C. R.  
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 Leavitt, Henry S.  
 Leavitt, Mrs. H. S.  
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 Lee, W. Creighton  
 Lee & Co.  
 Leggett, F. H.  
 Lenox, Miss H. A.  
 Lentillon, J.  
 Lester, D. B. & H. M.  
 Lester, J. W. & Co.  
 Leuder, A.  
 Lewis, R. A.  
 Lewis Bros. & Co.  
 Lewis & Conger  
 Lienau, M., & Co.  
 Lincoln, Lowell  
 Livingston, Mrs. Cambridge

Livingston, J. I.  
 Livingston, Maturin  
 Livingston, Mrs. R. E.  
 Livingston, Robert J.  
 Lockwood, Miss Florence  
 Lockwood, Geo. R.  
 Lockwood, John L.  
 Loeb & Schoenfeld  
 Long, S. S., & Bro.  
 Lord, D. D.  
 Lord, Geo. De F.  
 Lord & Taylor  
 Lorillard, P.  
 Loud, W. H., & Co.  
 Low, A. A., & Bros.  
 Low, Harriman & Co.  
 Lowell, Mrs. J. S.  
 Ludlam, Geo. P.  
 Ludlow, E. H.  
 Ludlow, John R.  
 Lusk, W. T., M. D.  
 Lynch, Miss  
  
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 McClure, Wm.  
 McCurdy, R. H.  
 McDowell, Pierce & Co.  
 McElvain, Miss L. S.  
 McGee, James  
 McKee, Mrs. Eliza  
 McKee, James  
 McKesson, John  
 McKim, H.  
 McKim, J. H.  
 McLachlan, Miss  
 McMichael, Wm.  
 McMullen, Thos.  
 McMurtry, G. A.  
 Macy, W. H.  
 Maghee, Mrs. S. P.  
 Maitland, Miss E. S.  
 Maitland, Thomas  
 Major, Mrs. Jane  
 Mali, H. W. T., & Co.  
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 Man, Albon P.  
 Manning, H. A.  
 March, P. S.  
 Marie, Peter  
 Markoe, T. M., M. D.  
 Marquand, F. A.  
 Marsching, J., & Co.  
 Marshall, Chas. H.  
 Marshall, Robert  
 Martin, Mrs. A. N.  
 Mason, James Weir  
 Mather, Rev. Mr.  
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 Mathews, Mrs. C. M.

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 Mead, Theo. H.  
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 Meissner, Ackermann & Co.  
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 Meriau, P. A.  
 Merrick, Mrs. E.  
 Merrill, Mrs. Payson  
 Merritt, Miss E.  
 Merritt, Hiram  
 Messenger, Joseph, M. D.  
 Metcalfe, J. T., M. D.  
 Meyer, Henry C.  
 Middleton & Co.  
 Miller, Geo. C.  
 Miller, Mrs. James  
 Miller, Philip S.  
 Miller, Wm. Starr  
 Mills, D. O.  
 Mills, E. S. & Co.  
 Mills, Robert J.  
 Minturn, Mrs. A. M.  
 Minturn, Robert B.  
 Moffet, James G.  
 Moir, William  
 Montanye, W. H.  
 Moore, Charles B.  
 Moore, W. H. H.  
 Moore's Sons, J. P.  
 Moorehouse, Rev. A. C.  
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 Morgan, Mrs.  
 Morgan, Mrs. Charles  
 Morgan, E. D., & Co.  
 Morgan, G. H.  
 Morgan, Mrs. P. O.  
 Morris, Mrs.  
 Morris, Miss E. C.  
 Morris, Henry Lewis  
 Morris, H. M.  
 Mortimer, Mrs. F. R.  
 Mortimer, Richard  
 Morton, John  
 Morton, Bliss & Co.  
 Mosle Bros.  
 Mott, William F.  
 Mount Morris Baptist Church  
 Muller & Kruger  
 Muller, Schall & Co.  
 Munn, C. A.  
 Munn, O. D.  
 Murray, Bronson  
 Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co.  
 Naylor & Co.  
 Neely, Miss  
 Neely, Miss F.

Neill, Mrs. H. O.  
 Nelson, Thomas, & Sons  
 Nesbitt, Mrs. George F.  
 Nesbitt, Miss S. M.  
 Nevis, H. C., Jr.  
 Nevius, P. I.  
 Newman, A. G.  
 North, Thomas M.  
 Noyes, Henry D., M. D.  
 Noyes, Mrs. Julia F.  
 Nutting, T. B., Jr.  
 Oberndorf & Frank  
 Oelrichs & Co.  
 Ogden, C. W.  
 Ogden, J.  
 Ogden, J. P.  
 Ogden, Mrs. S. Cornell  
 Olin, Stephen H.  
 Olmsted, C. F.  
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 Opdyke, William S.  
 Opdyke, Mrs. W. S.  
 Openhym, William, & Sons  
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 Palmer, Frederick T., Estate of  
 Pancoast, George  
 Parish, Henry  
 Park, Rufus  
 Parkin, W. W.  
 Parsell, H. V.  
 Parsons, William B.  
 Paskett, Thomas  
 Passavant & Co.  
 Paton, John  
 Patton, Vickers & Co.  
 Peabody, Charles A.  
 Peck, C. C.  
 Peek, Eben  
 Pell, Alfred  
 Pell, J. H.  
 Pellew, Henry E.  
 Pellew, Mrs. Henry E.  
 Perkins, Rev. Newton  
 Perkins, Goodwin & Co.  
 Peters, George A., M. D.  
 Peters, J. C., M. D.  
 Phelps, Isaac N.  
 Phipps, W. W.  
 Pierson, Miss A. E.  
 Pierson, Charles E.  
 Pierson, Charles J.  
 Pierson, H. L., Jr.  
 Pierson, J. S.  
 Pinchot, James W.  
 Pitcher, James R.  
 Platt, John H.  
 Plock & Co.

- Plonsky & Simon  
 Polk, Dr.  
 Porter, John S.  
 Post, Mrs. Charles A.  
 Post, Mary L., Treas.  
 Post, Mrs. William  
 Potosky & Staadeker  
 Potter, Howard  
 Potter, H. A.  
 Potter, Rt. Rev. Henry C., D. D.  
 Potter, Rt. Rev. Horatio, D. D.,  
 LL. D.  
 Powers, William P.  
 Powers, D., & Sons  
 Prime, Frederick  
 Prime, Mary R.  
 Prime, Rufus  
 Prosser, Thomas, & Son  
 Purdon, James  
 Purdy, J. H.  
 Purdy, L. R.  
 Pyle, James, & Sons
- Rafferty & Williams  
 Ralli Bros.  
 Ramsay, Mrs. V.  
 Rand, George C.  
 Rand, Rev. W. W., D. D.  
 Rawlins, Samuel  
 Ray, Robert  
 Raymond, Mrs. Henry J.  
 Raynolds, C. T.  
 Raynor, Samuel  
 Reed, Isaac H.  
 Redmond, Geo. H.  
 Reeve, Henry  
 Regenhard, Shevill & Co.  
 Remsen, William  
 Renwick, E. S.  
 Renwick, James  
 Reusens, G.  
 Rheinboldt, Herman  
 Rhinelander, F. W.  
 Rhinelander, Miss S.  
 Rich, Isaac V.  
 Richards, Mrs. E. M.  
 Richards, H. M.  
 Ridley, Edward, & Sons  
 Rivers, George L.  
 Robb, J. Hampden  
 Robbins, A. S.  
 Robbins, G. A.  
 Robbins & Appleton  
 Roberts, Mrs. G.  
 Roberts, John J., D. D.  
 Roberts, Mrs. Susan L.  
 Robertson, L. A.  
 Robertson, William  
 Robinson, Miss M. A.
- Rocholl, H.  
 Rockefeller, John D.  
 Roos, August  
 Roosa, D. B. St. John, M. D.  
 Roosevelt, J. A.  
 Roosevelt, J. R.  
 Rose, Mrs. Henry  
 Ross, Alexander M.  
 Rothschild, V. Henry  
 Rothschild, Henry & Co.  
 Rothschild Bros. & Co.  
 Routledge, George, & Sons  
 Roux, Alexander  
 Rowland, Thomas F.  
 Ruhl, C. H.  
 Rusch, Adolph  
 Russell, C. A.  
 Russell, Henry  
 Russell, Thomas  
 Ruszits, John  
 Rutherford, L. M.  
 Ryerson & Brown
- Sabine, G. A., M. D.  
 Sackett, Mrs. A. T.  
 Sage, Russell  
 St. James P. E. Church  
 Sallenbach, H.  
 Salomon, Edward  
 Sands, P. J.  
 Sands, Samuel S.  
 Sands, Mrs. Sarah A.  
 Satterlee, F. Le Roy, M. D.  
 Saul, Julius, & Son  
 Sawyer, Burt & Manning  
 Sawyer, Wallace & Co.  
 Saxton, John  
 Schaffer, Mrs. Anna  
 Schaus, William  
 Scheitlin, E.  
 Schermerhorn, Rev. J. W.  
 Schermerhorn, W. C.  
 Schieffelin, H. M.  
 Schieffelin, S. A.  
 Schieffelin, S. B.  
 Schmitthener, W. A.  
 Schoff, Fairchild & Co.  
 Schoverling, Daly & Gales  
 Schumacher, E.  
 Schuyler, Miss G.  
 Schuyler, Miss L. L.  
 Schuyler, Philip  
 Schwab, Rev. L. H.  
 Scriven, J. H.  
 Scrymser, James A.  
 Seabury, C. B.  
 Seach, Joseph  
 Seligman, Jesse  
 Sexton, A. W.

Shainwald, Mrs. Ralph L.  
Shaw, William A.  
Sheldon, F.  
Shepard, Elliot F.  
Sherman, Geo.  
Sherman, Mrs. B. B.  
Shoenberger, J. H.  
Shumway, F. B.  
Sidell, Miss E.  
Simmons, John  
Sinclair, Mrs.  
Sinclair, John  
Sing, Mrs. A.  
Slade, John M.  
Sloane, W. D.  
Smith, Rev. Cornelius B.  
Smith, C. D., M. D.  
Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth L.  
Smith, Gouverneur M., M. D.  
Smith, Isaac E.  
Smith, J. J.  
Smith, N. Denton  
Smith, Mrs. N. D.  
Smith, Stephen, M. D.  
Smith, T. Franklin, M. D.  
Smith, William Alexander  
Snedden, John  
Soubirons, A.  
Southmayd, Charles F.  
Spaulding, Henry F.  
Speyer & Co.  
Spies, A. W.  
Spring, Miss Susan B.  
Stamford Mfg. Co.  
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Stegman, C.  
Steinway, F. F.  
Stern, Simon H.  
Stevens, Frederick W.  
Stevens, John R.  
Stevenson, Prof. J. J.  
Stewart, David  
Stewart, Mrs. Lisenard  
Stewart, W. A. W.  
St. Mark's Church  
Stokes, Anson P.  
Stone, Sumner R.  
Street, Mrs. W. A.  
Strong, C. E.  
Strong, Josiah, D. D.  
Strong, William L.  
Stuart, Mrs. R. L.  
Sturges, Mrs. Jonathan  
Sturgis, F. R., M. D.  
Stuyvesant, Rutherford  
Suydam, Walter L.  
Swayne, Gen. Wager  
Sweetser, L. C.

Swords, A. S.  
Swords, Henry C.  
Syms, W. J.  
  
Tailer, E. N.  
Talbot & Phillips  
Talcott, James  
Talmadge, Henry  
Talmage, Dan  
Talmage's, Dan, Sons  
Tappen, F. D.  
Tatham & Bros.  
Terbell, H. S.  
Terry, Rev. David  
Thackeray, Richard  
Thomas, Mrs. Mary F.  
Thomas, T. G., M. D.  
Thompson, Mrs. David  
Thompson, Miss E.  
Thompson, F. F.  
Thomson, D.  
Thorn, W. K.  
Thorne, Jonathan  
Thorne, P. A.  
Thorne, William  
Throop, Montgomery H.  
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Topping, William, & Co.  
Torrey, Joseph  
Tower Mfg. Co.  
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Trowbridge, I. W.  
Trowbridge, J. A.  
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Tucker, John C.  
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Underhill, T. B.  
Underwood, I. T.

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Vanderbilt, Mrs.

Vanderpoel, A. Ernest  
 Vandusen, Mrs. Sarah Grace  
 Van Nest, A. R.  
 Van Rensselaer, Mrs. H.  
 Van Santvoord, C.  
 Van Sicklen, Sarah C.  
 Van Voorhis, Mrs. M. L.  
 Van Wagenen, B.  
 Van Wagenen, Mrs. B.  
 Van Winkle, Miss  
 Van Winkle, Mrs. E. S.  
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 Vietor & Achelis  
 Villard, H.  
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 Von Beirmuth, Mrs. F.  
 Von Hoffmann, L., & Co.

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 Waldo, Mrs.  
 Walker, H. F.  
 Wallach, Willy  
 Wandell, Judge B. C.  
 Warburg, E., & Co.  
 Warburton, A. F.  
 Ward, Mrs. Elijah  
 Ward, Mrs. M. H.  
 Warner, L. C.  
 Warner, Peter R.  
 Warren, Fuller & Lange  
 Watjen, Toel & Co.  
 Watson, John  
 Weber, L., M. D.  
 Weed, Miss Harriet A.  
 Weeks, Francis H.  
 Welling, Chas. H.  
 Wendell, Jacob  
 Wendell, Miss Susan H.  
 West, Henry P.  
 Weston & De Billier  
 West Point Foundry  
 Wheeler, Everett P.  
 Wheeler, Mrs. Mary B.  
 Wheeler, Miss Winifred F.  
 Whittall, Sarah H.  
 White, F. T. & Co.

White, Matthew  
 Whitney, Mrs. M. S.  
 Whitney, Mrs. William  
 Whittemore, W. T.  
 Wicke, Wm.  
 Wickham, W. H.  
 Wiggins, Augustus  
 Wightman & Co.  
 Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.  
 Wilde, James, Jr.  
 Wildes, Samuel, & Son  
 Wilkes, Miss and The Misses  
 Willets, John T.  
 Willets, Mrs. Lydia  
 Willets, Miss Maria  
 Willets, Mrs. W. H.  
 Williams, Geo. H.  
 Williams, S. C.  
 Williamson, D. D.  
 Willis, W. P.  
 Wilson, Mrs. Orme  
 Wimpfheimer, A., & Bros.  
 Winston, F. S.  
 Winslow, Edward  
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 Winthrop, Buchanan  
 Winthrop, Mrs. Greenville  
 Winthrop, Robert  
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 Wood, Wm. H. S.  
 Woods, John H.  
 Woods, Justus O.  
 Woodsworth, H. A.  
 Work, James H.  
 Work, John C.  
 Wright, S. M.  
 Wyckoff, H. A.

Young, Mrs. C. L.  
 Young, Ladd & Coffin

Zabriskie, Mrs. Sarah J.  
 Zollikoffer, Oscar





